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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES
SCOTT TURNER, DIRECTOR

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SAFETY EDUCATION AT IRON MINES OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - BUREAU OF MINES

SAFETY EDUCATION AT IRON MINES OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION[1]

By F. S. Crawford[2]

Companies which have been engaged in safety work for a number of years are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that it is not enough to supply guards for various pieces of machinery and equipment and to supply safety inspection to see that rules are being carried out. Studies of many safety organizations have demonstrated that the accidents which could have been prevented by proper guards constitute only a small percentage of the total accidents, and amount to perhaps not more than 15 per cent.

Evidently, if success is to be attained in preventing all accidents which it is humanly possible to prevent, a company must have the cooperation of every employee. Mining particularly presents probably the greatest hazards of any industry. Prevention of accidents is made increasingly difficult because men often work alone, although generally in pairs, and only in the concentrated systems of mining do they usually work in groups of more than three or four. Supervision is difficult, therefore, and much reliance must be placed upon the individual workmen. In mining, as perhaps in no other occupation, it is of the greatest importance that individual workmen should receive continuous safety education.

Within the last few years safety education has come to the front as one of the most important of accident-prevention measures, although it is true that its importance has been repeatedly stressed by the United States Bureau of Mines and other national safety organizations since the inception of the safety movement many years ago.

A review of the safety educational methods of some companies in the Lake Superior district should be of interest. Perhaps better methods are in use in other parts of the country, but the methods shown have been instrumental in many cases in reducing the number of accidents. In one mine in the district whose methods are described the frequency of accidents has been reduced to zero within the last two years. A number of other mines in the district have recently gone into the class having no lost-time accidents for considerable periods of time. One company in the Lake Superior region, operating over 30 mines, succeeded during one month of 1930 in operating every mine without having a single accident which caused lost time beyond the day of the injury. Records like these are increasing in number, and while it is believed that they are the combined result of different means of safety activity, it is undoubtedly true that many of these results were obtained through safety educational methods.

COMPANY 1

Bulletin-board service is maintained at every property of Company 1. The principal board is at a point where it can be most easily observed by the largest number of employees.

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1 - The Bureau of Mines will welcome reprinting of this paper, provided the following footnote acknowledgment is used: "Reprinted from U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6520."

2 - District engineer, United States Bureau of Mines Safety Station, Duluth, Minn.

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Other bulletin boards are maintained at outlying points of the mine. The display on the boards is changed every two weeks.

First-aid training is conducted twice a year at the general foremen's meetings to keep the foremen familiar with this work. A number of the employees have taken the mine rescue training offered by the United States Bureau of Mines, but no mine-rescue apparatus are maintained by the company.

COMPANY 2

At company 2 bulletin-board service is maintained through subscription to a commercial service. These boards are set up at strategic points at all operations, and posters of world events and safety posters are changed every week. No educational classes have been held at this property, and up until 1930 there had been no first-aid training. In 1930, however, about 40 men were trained by the United States Bureau of Mines. No attempt was made to give the mines 100 per cent first-aid training because operations, including underground mines, had been shut down due to lack of orders and approach of the cold weather. The number of men trained in first aid comprised about 80 per cent of the working force that had been retained for last winter's work; these men showed such interest that the company decided to train the remainder when the mines reopend last spring. This company is entering more actively into safety work.

Foremanship training is done to some extent through the semi-monthly foreman's bulletin which is received from the commercial bulletin-board service.

COMPANY 3

Safety education at company 3 is confined to bulletin-board service and "movies" furnished by an insurance company. Bulletins of the commercial bulletin-board service and the insurance company service are placed upon the board.

No educational classes have been held at night on the part of the company, except the first-aid classes under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, in which all the plants were given 100 per cent first-aid training.

COMPANY 4

Company 4 is small, with three shafts serving interconnected workings. Bulletin boards are furnished and are posted with bulletins supplied by a commercial service and by the National Safety Council. No first-aid classes were held by the company until safety meetings were started a short time ago, but now training in first aid has been given to 100 per cent of the men by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The company contributes to a cooperative safety station maintained by one of the larger companies in the district. There have been no established foremanship classes, all instruction of the foremen having been given by personal contact. The mining engineer having charge of the bulletin-board service passes on the bulletins received from this service to the public school in the village.

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COMPANY 5

Bulletin boards are placed in the various plants of company 5 and are posted daily with the bulletins of a commercial service, the National Safety Council, and an insurance company. In addition to these bulletins there are also homemade bulletins on safety, sports, monthly accident reports, and other subjects.

Classes in citizenship are given every year in the public schools. First-aid classes are held once a month at each mine. First-aid contests are held at irregular intervals.

Mine rescue training is given once a month to about 50 men in each of the districts. This company has about 70 sets of self-contained breathing apparatus available in Michigan and Minnesota. Foremanship classes are held once a month at the monthly safety meetings, supplemented by the foremanship service of the commercial bulletin-board service.

Safety education is carried on to some extent in all public schools in the district, those schools doing such work are members of the National Safety Council whose calendars are furnished to each public school room by the mining company.

COMPANY 6

The bulletin boards of a commercial service are used at all properties of company 6. In addition to this service there are also displayed National Safety Council bulletins, local posters, honor rolls, announcements, and newspaper clippings of accidents at other companies' mines. When a man breaks his goggles with the saving of his eyes, the broken glasses are displayed as a warning to all men to wear their goggles.

The company has eight self-contained breathing apparatus and six All-Service gas masks available in case of mine fires. Forty men have been trained in the use of mine rescue breathing apparatus. These men are retrained every three months by the company safety engineer.

Some safety education is done in the public schools through the cooperation of the company. There is a safety talk at community meetings, followed by safety movies and other educational films and a two-reel comedy. A five-piece orchestra is generally furnished to give music, and after the meeting there is dancing and a lunch.

Twenty community meetings were held in 1929 at the various properties of this company as follows:

Mine	Meetings	Attendance
1	4	1250
2	3	850
3	2	500
4	2	400
5	2	400
6	1	400
7	2	375
8	2	300
9	1	175
10	1	175
Total	20	4825

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COMPANY 7

Bulletin boards are placed at every mine of company 7. Upon them are placed safety posters supplied by the National Safety Council, comparative accident records by graphs and statistics, and descriptions of preventable accidents. In addition, there is a regular monthly safety bulletin discussing the accidents of the previous month, as well as civic news items of interest which will attract the men to the board.

Night classes for foremen were held weekly for two years. After the completion of this course it was not continued. Meetings of mechanics and electricians were held monthly during the fall and winter months.

Of a total of 2,112 men employed by the company in 1929, 739 were first-aid trained. Teams of five men each are trained every month at each mine. As a rule an exhibition first-aid contest is held every year, in which only the employees of the company take part.

The company now has 422 employees who have been given mine rescue training. Select groups of men are given additional training at each of the underground mines every month. The company has available 25 self-contained breathing apparatus and has several mine rescue stations equipped with all the necessary supplies and equipment for servicing the machines and for fire fighting.

Conferences of the foremen are held about four times per year in each district, and one or two general conferences are held annually. The company does not carry on any safety education in the schools of its district, although some of the schools are members of the National Safety Council and are carrying on their own safety work.

COMPANY 8

Company 8 maintains bulletin boards at each plant. The displays on these boards are changed every day and usually contain a poster on general or mining safety subjects published by the National Safety Council or by some other industrial poster service. In addition, there are posters made by the safety engineer on various subjects which he wishes to bring before the men, and rotogravure news bulletins which serve to attract the men to the board.

First-aid classes are held periodically, depending upon the number of new men hired. It has not been the custom in recent years to hold interplant first-aid contests. These were last held in 1916, and first-aid demonstrations were given in 1925. Prior to 1930, about 40 per cent of the men had been trained in first aid. During 1930, with the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Mines, 100 per cent first-aid training was given at all the plants of the company. There are 24 men who have United States Bureau of Mines certificates of proficiency in mine rescue work. Additional men are trained periodically by the United States Bureau of Mines personnel. Twenty men have also been given the advanced course in rescue training. Ten men inspect the rescue apparatus monthly, and are drilled five to six times a year. Of the underground properties operating, one of them is equipped with five two-hour McCaa oxygen breathing apparatus and the other with five Burrell All-Service gas masks, supplemented with other necessary equipment for rescue work and fire fighting.

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The company has not taken up foremanship classes, nor has it done anything in connection with safety education in the public schools. The schools on the Mesabi range of Minnesota, where the company operates open-pit mines, have some safety education, several of them being members of the National Safety Council. These issue safety and accident statistics monthly. While making trips about the mines, various officials give instructions to the men. These officials include the superintendents, the mining captains, shift bosses, safety inspectors, and safety engineers.

COMPANY 9

Company 9 subscribes to a commercial bulletin-board service. The board is made up of three panels. The center one is used for pictures of current events and world news, and the side panels are used for safety posters and pictures on safety. The pictures and news notes are changed daily.

No night classes have been held for the purpose of safety training or foremanship. Approximately 130 men were given first-aid training by the United States Bureau of Mines instructor when 100 per cent first-aid training was carried on at one of the mines. All first-aid and mine rescue men were given special training in artificial respiration.

Twenty-four men have been trained in the use of mine rescue oxygen breathing apparatus. Five sets of self-contained breathing apparatus are on hand, together with two All-Service gas masks and four canisters, two stretchers, four blankets, and a complete assortment of splints. The company gives additional training to the men at intervals of several months as well as training new men in use of apparatus.

Education in foremanship is carried on through the books on foremanship issued by the commercial service to the company twice a month. The schools and local civic organizations also carry on safety activities.

COMPANY 10

Company 10 places bulletin boards in the surface shops, in the "dry" or change house, and at underground shaft stations of the mine. On them are placed bulletins of the National Safety Council, as well as the posters of a commercial service and local posters formulated by members of the safety organization.

The company has held no regular night classes. However, first-aid classes which have formerly been held in the daytime on company time are now held on the men's own time, and some of these are given at night, about once a year. The United States Bureau of Mines trained all of the men at this operation in first aid during 1930, and the company plans to train new men from time to time.

Forty men have been trained in the use of mine rescue breathing apparatus. The company has five self-contained breathing apparatus and ten All-Service gas masks. The men are retrained about once in two months by one of the assistant safety engineers as well as by the personnel of the United States Bureau of Mines when they are available in the district. The company does not hold any classes in foremanship, but subscribes to the foremanship pamphlets of a commercial service, which are distributed to all foremen.

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While there is no organized safety education carried on in the public schools with the cooperation of the company, the safety engineers give occasional talks on safety before the school children.

The safety inspectors conduct a more or less continuous educational campaign on the safety rules of the company. This is done by reading the rules to the underground men while on shift in their working places. They explain the rules and clear up any misunderstanding which the men may have regarding them.

COMPANY 11

Company 11 displays bulletin boards in the shops, change house, and at the various underground levels; they are all equipped with electric light and placed where they will best attract the attention of the workmen. The company uses the posters of the National Safety Council and also displays safety material made at its own property. These bulletins are changed every week.

It has been customary to give weekly training in first aid to a small class of men. During 1930 the company had 100 per cent of its men trained in first aid by the United States Bureau of Mines, and future plans are to train all new men through company instructors and submit these men for examination by the bureau. No first-aid contests are held.

A small class is trained in the use of mine rescue apparatus once a month, following the instructions as set forth in the United States Bureau of Mines manual on mine rescue training. The company keeps four teams of mine rescue men trained — a total of 20 men — giving each team one practice period a month.

The rescue equipment includes five self-contained two-hour breathing apparatus, four All-Service gas masks, seven self-rescuers, and enough supplies on hand to last 36 hours. They can also call upon the other properties of the sales agent which are equipped with the same amount of apparatus.

The company does not hold any foremanship classes. Safety is taught in every grade in the schools in the township.

Attached is a summary of the safety program as taught in every grade. The schools are also members of the National Safety Council. The safety engineer gives safety talks in the public schools.

Safety cards are placed in the time-card racks in the change house, a copy being given to each employee. On these cards are printed safety rules and methods of doing work safely. A new card is distributed every month. Following is a sample card:

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EMPLOYEES SAFETY CARD

Card No. 15.

(Read this card carefully before going to work.)

General Rules

Before going on a platform or scaffold of any sort, see that it is properly built.

Tools and timber must not be thrown down manways. When they are being hoisted or lowered, they must be securely lashed, or other suitable device used. Care must be taken to see that no one below is in danger.

No one shall take timber or ladders which are in place unless directed to do so by the foreman.

Be careful of falls from the back when taking down your drill column. The back may have been jarred loose by drilling.

Goggles must be used wherever there is danger of injury to the eye. Specific instances are: Starting holes, drilling uppers, picking loose, breaking chunks, standing near anyone breaking chunks, using a blow pipe, chopping back lagging, chopping timber above the waist line, cutting wire cables. In cases where other hazards may outweigh the eye hazard the foremen may instruct their men not to use goggles.

Gloves must be worn wherever there is danger of injuring your hands.

Everybody

Remember that all the rules and regulations that can be adopted all the safety devices that can be attached to machines, all the guards that can be erected, all the warning signs that can be posted are useless unless every man is careful to see that they are maintained, and unless every man is careful to warn others of danger.

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OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY IN SAFETY AT BESSEMER TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS, GOGEBIC IRON RANGE, MICHIGAN

The following is an outline of the safety activities that are taught in the Bessemer Township schools: namely, the Ramsay, Anvil, Puritan, and Harding Public Schools.

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY IN SAFETY AND FIRST AID

Grade II

The importance of safety habits with reference to:

1. Railroad crossings - street crossings.
2. Hanging wires.
3. Guns.
4. Skins of fruit.
5. Matches.
6. Rusty nails.
7. Animals.
8. Slippery places.
9. Stairs.

Grade III

Dangers to guard against:

1. Spitting on floor or sidewalk.
2. Roller towel - public towel.
3. Refuse.
4. Flies.
5. Odors.
6. Teachers and pupils extend list.

Safety rules and habits - one each month by seasons:

1. At crossings.
2. Hanging wires.
3. Firearms.
4. Fruit skins and cores on stairs or street - prevent falls.
5. Matches and fire.
6. Rusty nails.
7. How to get on and off bus and street car.
8. Where to play safely.

Grade IV

Safety - List dangers from accidents due to:

1. Automobiles.
2. Street dangers - coasting.

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Grade IV - Continued

3. Fires - how to tell where located and give alarm.
4. Poisons - how to recognize.
5. Electrical accidents.
6. Falls and falling objects.
7. Railway tracks and trains.
8. Weapons and firearms.
9. Contagious diseases.

First aid - What to do in case of accident:

1. Call an older person - how to telephone.
2. Call doctor if accident is serious.
3. How to stop bleeding.
4. What to do if clothing is on fire.
5. How to remove objects from the eye:
   a. Do not rub eye.
   b. Hold lid down so tears will wash it out.
   c. Go to an older person.
6. Nose bleed:
   a. Hold head back.
   b. Cold cloths on nose and back of neck.
7. Frosted hands, feet or face:
   a. Rub with snow or cold water.
8. Open wounds should be kept clean.

Grade V

First aid - What to do in emergencies:

1. What to do in case of fire.
2. What to do in case of broken arm or leg.
3. What to do for a nose bleed.
4. Care of cuts, bruises, and burns.
5. Use of iodine.
6. How to stop bleeding in various parts of the body:
   a. Make charts.
7. How to prevent colds:
   a. By keeping the body fit.
   b. By proper diet and rest.
   c. By isolation of affected persons.
   d. Use of handerchief when coughing or sneezing.
8. What to do when exposed to contagion.

Safety:

Note: There are ten topics in the fifth grade. In general, one topic a month should be studied.

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Grade V - Continued

1. Street Dangers:
   a. Talk with children about street dangers and make a list of all the dangers of the streets. Why are these dangers so much greater than they used to be?
   b. Make slogans and jingles on crossing the street as:
      "He who learns to look each way,
      Will live to look another day."
   c. Make a newspaper collection of street accidents and keep for reference.
   d. Call attention to dangers of caves and abandoned shafts in the vicinity. These should be fenced. They are especially dangerous when snow covers the ground.
   e. Danger of contagion.

2. Fires:

   There is a fire somewhere in the United States every minute of the year. Nearly a half billion dollars is lost and 16,000 die from burns each year. More than this number are injured.

   a. Observe FIRE PREVENTION WEEK. Make use of the daily papers for materials.
   b. Jingles:
      "Jack be nimble, Jack be quick,
      But dont knock over the candlestick."
   c. Collect material on fires from fire insurance companies.
   d. What to do in case of fire.

3. Weapons:

   These include all kinds of weapons, guns, air rifles, sling shots, bows and arrows, sharp sticks, clubs, stones, knives, etc.

   a. Write a story about "He didnt know it was loaded."
   b. Slogans and jingles.
   c. Make a collection of newspaper accounts of children and persons injured by various weapons.
   d. What are the dangers from Fourth of July celebrations?
   e. Debate the benefits and dangers from air guns.
   f. Make a collection of hunting accidents reported in the Daily Globe for Upper Peninsula.

4. Burns and Scalds:

   Because fire has a natural attraction for children, this topic will evoke much interest on the part of the children.

   a. Make a list of the ways by which people are accidentally burned.
   b. Make a set of rules to prevent accidental burning.
   c. Make a list of old slogans, like - "A burnt child dreads the fire."
   d. Let children prepare a play on safety in the kitchen. Use an appropriate title.

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Grade V - Continued

5. Poisons and Asphyxiation:

a. Introduce the study of this section by listing and talking about all the sources of poisoning that may be around the home.
b. What should one do if he smells gas in the home?
"Jack be nimble, Jack be quick,
But dont look for gas with a candle stick."
c. If one is found unconscious by gas poisoning, the prone-pressure method of resuscitation should be used as long as any signs of life remain. Demonstrate the prone method of resuscitation until children are familiar with it.
d. Draw pictures of poison labels, poison plants, etc.

6. Electrical Safety:

a. The great importance and wide use of electricity:
1. A source of heat, light and power.
2. How it is carried from one place to another:
(a) Good and poor conductor.
(b) The human body as a conductor.
(c) Effect on the human body.
3. Why "fuses" are used in the home.
b. Compile a list of the requirements of city ordinances concerning the wiring of buildings. Why are those laws necessary?
c. What are fuse plugs? Why necessary? Is electrical safety valve a good name for a fuse plug?
d. What should children do if they find a broken electric wire on the ground?
e. Why do electric lights often go out during a thunder storm? A wind storm? A rain storm? Dangers of a fallen "live wire."

7. Falls and Falling Objects:

The cold winters and prevalence of much ice on the sidewalks and streets make this a topic that should receive careful attention. The most dangerous places on the sidewalks are spots that have been worn slick by children skating or sliding. A bit of snow often falls on these slick places and thus a person may venture on such dangerous places without thought of harm.

What can children do about it? Would it be a good turn for a Boy Scout to use his axe or knife to roughen the surface of such slick places?

a. Climbing. Discuss dangers. Reasons why children often fall (Bodily control not yet established) Where do children climb?
b. Make a list of all falling objects that might be dangerous. Are there any laws which require people to be careful how objects are placed or supported? Who would be liable in case a hammer fell from a building under construction and injured a man passing on the sidewalk?

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c. In the home, most accidental falling comes from poorly constructed stairways. What kind of stairways are most dangerous? What kind are safest? Perhaps some child can make a clay model of one or both kinds.

d. Project: Divide your room into those who have been hurt by falls and those who have not. Then make a list of the causes and find which is most common and how many falls could have been prevented.

8. Railway tracks and trains:

a. Make up other rhymes and jingles:

"Keep off the tracks, avoid disaster,
Trains are a million times bigger and faster."

b. Collect and exhibit a group of pictures to show the dangers of trespassing on railroads and in crossing railroads.

c. Outline the work that a Junior Safety Patrol might do in preventing trespassing upon the railroad tracks.

9. Accidents in play:

a. Make a list of dangerous kinds of play and places of play in your locality.

b. Prepare a list of the kinds of accidents that you know have happened to children.

c. Draw pictures and make posters showing how children get hurt at play in the streets.

10. Drowning:

Play activities which may result in drowning are so fine a form of exercise that, like football, it is felt more would be lost than gained by abandoning them. Bathing, swimming, diving, skating, and boating are so exhilarating and attractive that no one would think of being away from them. It is possible, however, through care and knowledge of what to do in emergencies, to reduce hazards to a minimum.

a. Causes of drowning:

1. Deep water.
2. Very cold water.
3. Cramps of the muscles.
4. Fall from a boat or pier.
5. Breaking through ice.
6. Stepping into a deep hole when wading.
7. Diving into unknown depth.
8. Undertow.
9. Overexertion.

b. Make a set of rules which, if followed, would make swimming and boating reasonably safe.

c. What to do in case of possible drowning:

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Grade V - Continued

1. Go for help or send some one.
2. Save victim if you can.

d. Demonstrate the prone pressure method of resuscitation. Teachers should be sure about the correct procedure in this method. See Boy Scout Handbook or Red Cross Bulletin 1004: Junior Life-saving Crews.

Grade VI

First Aid:

1. Teach what to do, and have pupils actually perform first aid methods in following cases:
   a. Bleeding - how to stop.
   b. Burns.
   c. Cuts - bruises.
   d. Drowning - resuscitation.
   e. Other suitable activities.

Safety:

Note: There are ten topics in the sixth grade. In general, one topic a month should be studied.

1. Street Dangers:

   a. Review fifth-grade work.
   b. Write a playlet or put on an assembly program.
   c. Make a list of safety rules and save the best ones for a safety exhibit.

2. Fires:

   a. Review fifth-grade work.
   b. Make a simple graph of the loss in life by fires for the past five years. Do the same for property loss.
   c. Why is parking near a fire hydrant prohibited? What must vehicles do when a fire engine is racing to a fire?
   d. Make a list of ways to prevent fires.
   e. Does the fact that a building is insured mean there is no loss?

3. Weapons (see Grade V):

   a. Procure figures on the number of people killed and injured yearly by weapons.
   b. What laws govern the sale and use of firearms?
   c. Make safety rules for the use of firearms.
   d. Why do so many accidents occur in the woods here during hunting season?
   e. Project: How to celebrate the "Fourth" in a safe way and yet have fun.

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4. Burns and Scalds (see Grade V):

   a. Project: Show home dangers from burns and scalds by means of toy utensils.
   b. Learn or write a play "Who's to Blame" or "The Match and the House." Put on for school assembly if good enough.
   c. Why is cleaning by gasoline, benzine, or naphtha so dangerous.

5. Poisons and Asphyxiations:

   a. Teach fully the meaning of poisoning and asphyxiation.
   b. Unconsciousness from electric shock is often due to asphyxiation or a paralysis of the muscles used in breathing. One unconscious from such cause should be revived by the prone method of resuscitation—the same as in the case of drowning. If the injured one is still in contact with the electric wire causing the shock, do not touch the body, but use a board or stick and first free the person from the contact.
   c. Demonstrate fully the method of reviving people who have ceased to breathe, or have been asphyxiated.
   d. Find out if there is any danger from asphyxiation in the mines. How is asphyxiation prevented? What poisonous gases are encountered in the mines?
   e. Prepare a list of antidotes for the most common kinds of poisoning. What should be done in the event that some one drinks a poison by mistake?
   f. Debate: "Resolved: That the person who spreads disease by neglecting quarantine is as guilty as one who places poison where children may get it."

6. Electrical Safety (see Grade V):

   a. Two kinds of danger from electricity:
      1. From fire caused by heating of wires.
      2. From a flash or "arc" when current flows from one conductor to another.
   b. Study cases of deaths and injuries by electricity; analyze by causes and show how death could have been prevented.

7. Falls and Falling Objects (see Grade V):

   a. Make a list of dangers from falling objects in your locality.
   b. Dramatization: Plan a trial of causes of falls. Let a child or dummy be placarded with a given cause and tried. Have a prosecutor and a defending lawyer.

8. Railway Tracks and Trains (see Grade V):

   a. Oral accounts of notable railway experiences of home folks.
   b. Locate the most dangerous crossing in and about your locality. What care and caution should be exercised at each place?

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c. Write to the central department of safety of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co. at Chicago for printed matter and helpful suggestions.

9. Accidents in Play (see Grade V):

a. Make up slogans and rhymes concerning safety in play.
b. Make up posters in art classes on safety.
c. Write a playlet or dramatize a story or play for an assembly program. Use a theme such as the boy who coasted on the street, or hitched onto vehicles in spite of the warnings of his parents and friends.
d. Prepare a list of dangerous games which children play in your locality.
e. What laws should govern the playing of children in the streets?

10. Drowning (see Grade V):

Questions from Safety Education, Chicago Board of Education:

a. What is drowning?
b. How do people drown in a bathtub?
c. What dangerous games do boys play in swimming?
d. What is the danger of standing and rocking in a small boat?
e. Give the history of some of the noted drowning accidents.
f. Make a story of any family experience relating to drowning.
g. Make a story of any personal experience relating to drowning.

Make sure that all children understand and can perform the prone-pressure method of resuscitation. (See Grade V for reference).

Review the safety work for the year in assembly program, including the work of the fifth and sixth grades.

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